

XXXIII.—*Rhynchotal Notes*.—XXII. By W. L. DISTANT.

HETEROPTERA FROM NORTH QUEENSLAND.

THE British Museum has recently acquired a collection of Rhynchota made by Mr. F. P. Dodd at Townsville, North Queensland. Although this order of insects is at present very imperfectly known from the continent of Australia, a sufficient number of genera and species have been described to establish by their comparison that, so far as the Rhynchota are concerned, Northern Queensland represents or belongs to a separate province in the zoo-geographical divisions of Australia. The Heteroptera are alone dealt with in this paper, the Homoptera being reserved for some future occasion. The types are all in the National Collection.

Fam. Pentatomidæ.

Theseus nigrescens, sp. n.

Ochraceous or stramineous, blackly punctate, the punctures arranged in longitudinal series on head and on anterior area of pronotum, those at lateral margins being continuous; antennæ, sometimes a large spot on basal area of pronotum, scutellum, membrane, body beneath, and legs black; basal half of fourth, extreme base of fifth, and inner margin of first joint of antennæ, basal lateral margins, apex, and sometimes a small basal spot to scutellum, coxæ, trochanters, longitudinal streaks to femora, a broad subbasal annulation to tibiæ, tarsi (excluding apices), lateral margins of body beneath, and discal spots to abdomen pale ochraceous.

Allied to *T. modestus*, Stål; scutellum black, more thickly, less confluent, and more finely punctate, and with a very distinct central longitudinal ridge on its posterior area.

Long. $12\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Eumecopus abdominalis, sp. n.

Above reddish brown, irrorated with ochraceous, much more strongly so on corium; head with the lateral margins, a central longitudinal fascia, margined on each side by a shorter fascia on anterior area, and a slender curved line on posterior area, narrow lateral and posterior margins, a central linear spot at anterior margin, and two small discal spots on anterior area of pronotum, a large spot at each basal angle and the apex of scutellum, and marginal and venal lines to

corium very pale ochraceous or stramineous; membrane black; connexivum above and beneath flavous; abdomen beneath and apex of rostrum castaneous; sternum, legs, antennæ, and a spot on apical abdominal segment reddish ochraceous; outer streaks to femora, basal areas of tibiæ, and the tarsi flavescent; apical segmental abdominal angles flavescent; rostrum reaching, but not passing, the third abdominal segment; antennæ five-jointed, second joint scarcely more than half the length of third; lateral posterior angles of pronotum spinously produced, spines distinctly recurved.

Long. 18; exp. pronot. angl. $9\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Eumecopus pallescens, sp. n.

Above pale stramineous, thickly piceously punctate, the punctures more confluent at lateral areas of pronotum and scutellum and in a central longitudinal streak to corium; head with the punctures in longitudinal series, the ocelli bright carmine-red; lateral margins of pronotum, scutellum and corium, a central longitudinal fascia to pronotum and scutellum, and apex of the last pale stramineous, impunctate; connexivum flavescent, inwardly darkly punctate; membrane piceous, its apical area paler; body beneath and legs pale ochraceous; apex of rostrum and stigmal spots black; linear streaks to femora and tibiæ, apices of posterior femora and tibiæ, and apices of the tarsi brownish castaneous; antennæ pale brownish, bases of the second, third, and fourth joints a little paler in hue; apical segmental abdominal angles flavescent; rostrum reaching the fourth abdominal segment; antennæ four-jointed, second and third joints longest, second a little longer than third; lateral posterior angles of pronotum spinously straightly produced.

Long. 19-20; exp. pronot. angl. 8- $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

DANDINUS, gen. nov.

Elongately ovate; head broad and elongate, almost as long as the pronotum, its lateral margins a little sinuate, its apex slightly widened and rounded, lateral lobes a little longer than the central lobe, their apices inwardly angulated but not meeting; eyes small, touching the anterior margin of the pronotum; antennæ five-jointed, almost as long as head and pronotum together, first joint almost hidden beneath head, a little incrassate, second and third more slender, second longer than third, fourth and fifth thickened,

subpyriform, about subequal in length; rostrum reaching posterior coxæ (imperfectly seen on carded specimen); pronotum about twice as broad between posterior lateral angles as at anterior margin, anterior lateral angles obtusely acute, very strongly transversely impressed near middle, the anterior area possessing a broad central carination with a tuberculous callosity on each side, the whole surface rugosely punctate; scutellum long, broad, passing apex of corium, very broad at base, obliquely narrowed to about middle, the lateral margins then parallel to apex, which is broadly rounded, basal area rugosely gibbous; corium moderately small and narrow, not reaching apex of scutellum; membrane short, with coarse reticulate venation; connexivum broadly exposed beyond middle; legs short, femora a little thickened.

Dandinus may be placed near the Ethiopian genus *Æschrus*, Spin.

Dandinus crassus, sp. n.

Irregularly greyish brown, thickly coarsely punctate; first, second, and third joints of antennæ, central discal fascia and some oblique discal lines on posterior area of pronotum, connexivum, and legs ochraceous; fourth and fifth joints of antennæ, annulations to femora and tibiæ, and basal area of scutellum piceous; an oblique linear stramineous spot at each basal angle of scutellum, its subapical area and inner area of corium greyish punctured with piceous; connexivum spotted with piceous; body beneath piceous, the lateral areas more or less brownish ochraceous; head somewhat obscurely punctate; pronotum thickly, coarsely, rugosely punctate; scutellum thickly, coarsely, rugosely punctate on basal area, coarsely and more sparingly punctate on posterior area, which has a distinct central carination extending for about half its length; corium sparingly and a little more finely punctate; connexivum inwardly coarsely punctate.

Long. $5\frac{1}{2}$; exp. pronot. angl. $3\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Fam. Coreidæ.

Subfam. COREINÆ.

POMPONATIUS, gen. nov.

Body elongate, narrowed posteriorly; head broad, not produced beyond the antenniferous tubercles, a deep central longitudinal incision on disk, and a distinct transverse conical ridge at base; eyes longer than broad, compressed at lateral

margins of head ; antennæ with the first, second, and third joints subequal in length, fourth shortest, first and second regularly moderately incrassate, third and fourth pyriform ; rostrum reaching the middle of mesonotum ; pronotum about as long as broad at base, anterior margin concavely sinuate, the anterior angles acute, lateral margins carinate, slightly upwardly reflected, posterior lateral angles nodulose, base obliquely deflected, truncate in front of scutellum and then obliquely directed to the lateral angles ; scutellum small, triangular ; corium long, reaching the base of the sixth abdominal segment ; membrane very small, with reticulate venation ; lateral margins of abdomen beyond middle amply produced and moderately directed upward, the posterior apical angles of the fifth and sixth segments acute, the apex of the anal appendage in ♀ angularly bifurcate ; legs short, femora apically incrassate, with a distinct tooth beneath near apex, posterior femora only extending to about half the length of abdomen ; abdominal spiracles at about equal distance from anterior and lateral segmental margins.

Allied to *Chærommatus*.

Pomponatius typicus, sp. n.

♀. Testaceous, base of pronotum and corium with piceous and flavous suffusions ; head with two central fuscous fasciæ ; scutellum with a black central line at base ; membrane bronzy black ; body beneath reddish ochraceous, two black fasciæ extending from anterior to posterior coxæ, and two black spots on basal abdominal segment behind inner margins of coxæ, on mesonotum the fasciæ have a broad outer greyish margin, outwardly speckled with black ; legs stramineous, finely speckled with black, a little darker at bases and apices of tibiæ ; above finely and obscurely punctate, beneath a little more distinctly punctate ; membrane not quite reaching apex of abdomen.

Long. $15\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Fam. *Lygæidæ*.

Subfam. *GEOCORINÆ*.

Germalus lineolosus, sp. n.

Ochraceous, with dark punctures, fuscous or piceous lines, and piceous suffusions to hemelytra. Head pale ochraceous, impunctate, a central longitudinal line and a shorter line at each ocellus piceous ; antennæ ochraceous, apices of apical joints, and eyes reddish ; pronotum pale ochraceous, darkly

punctate, except on anterior transverse callosities and basal margin, the first of which have a central piceous spot and the second has six spots of the same colour, the disk with four fuscous lines, two central and one on each lateral area; scutellum ochraceous, with two central piceous spots, a transverse line of dark punctures near base, and the apical area darkly punctate; corium pale ochraceous, subhyaline, the claval suture and longitudinal veins punctate, apical area more or less suffused with piceous; membrane pale fuscous hyaline; connexivum ochraceous, spotted with rosy red; body beneath and legs ochraceous; lateral areas of sternum thickly darkly punctate; abdomen with a submarginal rosy-red, sometimes piceous, fascia.

Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ –5 mm.

Geocoris elegantulus, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, and sternum ochraceous; scutellum, hemelytra, and abdomen beneath black; anterior and posterior margins of pronotum, clavus, claval suture, lateral margins of corium, and narrow lateral margins of abdomen beneath creamy white; legs pale ochraceous, apices of tarsi fuscous; antennæ piceous, first joint (excluding apex) and the whole of the apical joint pale ochraceous, second and fourth joints subequal in length; eyes carmine-red, directed backward to about one third the length of pronotum; pronotum coarsely punctate behind the anterior and before the posterior margin; scutellum finely punctate; clavus and a submarginal line to corium coarsely punctate; body above sparingly, finely, longly pilose.

Long. 3 mm.

Subfam. *APHANINÆ*.

Pamera picturatus, sp. n.

Black; first and second joints of antennæ, femora, a subapical annulation to anterior and intermediate tibiæ, and basal margin of pronotum testaceous red; corium ochraceous, with the subapical area creamy white, a middle marginal line, an interior marginal line to the white area, and the apical angle indigo-black; membrane indigo-black, the apex broadly dull ochraceous; abdomen beneath with a central creamy-white transverse fascia; second joint of antennæ much longer than third and subequal to fourth; anterior lobe of pronotum elongate, globose, slightly shorter than head and at least half as long again as posterior lobe; corium finely

sparingly punctate; anterior femora strongly incrassate, longly pilose above, finely spinose beneath; tibiæ moderately curved; body above sparingly longly pilose.

Long. $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Allied to *P. cephalotes*, Dall.

Pamera apicalis, sp. n.

Black; basal joint of anterior and intermediate tarsi and a broad apical spot to membrane dull ochraceous; corium creamy white, thickly darkly punctate, subclaval margin, a transverse central fascia, and the apical margin black; abdomen beneath *in female* with a central transverse creamy-white fascia and the apex dull ochraceous; head, pronotum, and scutellum greyishly pilose, base of pronotum nude; apex of scutellum pale stramineous; anterior femora strongly incrassate, finely spinose beneath, longly pilose above, tibiæ nearly straight; other characters as described in preceding species.

Long. $5\frac{1}{2}$ –6 mm.

Dieuches scutellatus, sp. n.

Black; lateral margins of anterior lobe of pronotum creamy white; basal joint of antennæ and extreme bases of anterior tibiæ brownish ochraceous; a central linear spot to posterior lobe of pronotum, two small subbasal spots and apex to scutellum, base, a central marginal spot, two small spots near claval margin, and a large subapical spot to corium creamy white; membrane dark fuliginous, its apex paler; bases of intermediate and posterior femora broadly creamy white; posterior lobe of pronotum very coarsely punctate, its posterior margin concavely sinuate, anterior lobe much more finely punctate, its lateral margins very slightly convex; second, third, and fourth joints of antennæ almost subequal in length; anterior femora incrassate, somewhat strongly spinose beneath.

Long. $6\frac{1}{2}$ –7 mm.

Allied to *D. atricornis*, Stål.

Dieuches consanguineus, sp. n.

Black; lateral margins of pronotum (excluding base), bases of first and fourth joints of antennæ (broadly), and bases of second and third joints (narrowly), trochanters, bases of femora, and the anterior and intermediate tibiæ (excluding apices) stramineous; apex of scutellum and the corium stramineous, the last with a broad transverse medial fascia and the

apical margin black, the inner basal area and clavus much suffused with brownish black; connexivum stramineous, spotted with black; second, third, and fourth joints of antennæ subequal in length; lateral margins of pronotum almost obliquely straight, very slightly sinuate, transversely impressed near middle and concave at base.

Long. $7\frac{1}{2}$ –9 mm.

Allied to *D. longicollis*, Dall.

Fam. Reduviidæ.

Havinthus trochanterus, sp. n.

Black, shining; apex of scutellum, venation to corium, and the trochanters sanguineous; corium and clavus sparingly greyishly tomentose; connexivum with large marginal sanguineous spots; head about as long as pronotum and scutellum together, its lateral margins behind eyes granulate; ocelli castaneous; antennæ with the first joint as long as head, second and third short, together about as long as fourth; pronotum strongly constricted near middle, anterior lobe glabrous, posterior lobe very finely and obscurely punctate; connexivum robust, eroded at the segmental incisures; femora finely granulate, anterior femora prominently spinose beneath, intermediate and posterior femora more obsoletely spinose.

Long. $11\frac{1}{2}$ –12 mm.

A distinct species by the greyishly tomentose and sanguineously veined corium and the sanguineous trochanters.

Fam. Capsidæ.

Subfam. MIRINÆ.

Division MIRARIA.

Megaloceraea Doddi, sp. n.

Elongate, slender; pale ochraceous, with a slight virescent tinge; antennæ, apex of posterior tibiæ, and basal joint of posterior tarsi rosaceous; eyes black; pronotum and scutellum with a central pale longitudinal line; head with a narrow, profound, central, longitudinal incision between eyes; basal joint of antennæ moderately incrassate and about as long as head, second joint about as long as posterior tibiæ, slightly longer than third; pronotum very finely and obscurely granulate, its posterior margin concavely sinuate, the mesonotum exposed; antennæ not pilose; basal joint of posterior tarsi very long.

Long. 5 mm.

Megacælum modestum, sp. n.

Very pale ochraceous, with a slight virescent tint; basal joint of antennæ and anterior and intermediate femora dark ochraceous, apical areas of posterior femora pale reddish castaneous; eyes, apices of rostrum and scutellum, and sometimes the central subbasal margin of pronotum piceous; membrane greyish, opaque; basal joint of antennæ a little incrassate and slightly longer than head, remaining joints much more slender but about equally thick, second joint shorter than posterior tibiæ; head with a distinct linear incision between the eyes; rostrum about reaching the posterior coxæ; posterior tarsi with the first joint shortest, the third longest.

Long. $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Megacælum townsvillensis, sp. n.

Ochraceous; legs, anterior callosities, and a large central basal spot to pronotum, cuneus, and membrane black; corium slate-black, with the lateral margins widened into an oblong spot near apex, ochraceous; lateral margins and apex of cuneus pale castaneous; antennæ ochraceous, extreme apex of first joint (sometimes concolorous) and apex of second joint black, apex of third and the whole of fourth (excluding base) fuscous; legs stramineous, femora ochraceous, apices of tarsi black; first joint of antennæ a little longer than head, second and third subequal in length; head with a distinct central longitudinal impression between eyes; pronotum very finely and obsoletely transversely wrinkled; scutellum moderately tumid; posterior tarsi with the first joint shortest, third longest.

Long. $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Megacælum suffusum, sp. n.

Dull dark ochraceous; head, antennæ, extreme margins of pronotum, scutellum, narrow lateral margins to corium, and legs pale ochraceous; eyes, pronotum (excluding extreme margins), a large central spot to scutellum, basal and apical streaks to clavus, sublateral basal streak and transverse apical fascia to corium, apical halves of posterior femora, the posterior tibiæ, and apices of tarsi black; first joint of antennæ and anterior and intermediate legs mottled with fuscous; apex of second joint, subapical fascia to third joint, and fourth joint of antennæ (excluding base) black; cuneus pale castaneous; second joint of antennæ a little longer than third; pronotum coarsely transversely rugulose; scutellum

somewhat foveate at base ; posterior tarsi with the first joint shortest, third longest.

Long. 6 mm.

Division CYLAPARIA.

VOLKELIUS, gen. nov.

Head short, broad, transverse, abruptly deflected in front of eyes, broadly centrally sulcate on basal area, with eyes very much broader than anterior margin of pronotum ; rostrum reaching the anterior coxæ ; antennæ strongly pilose, with the first joint strongly incrassate, shorter than head, second joint about as long as head and pronotum together, more slender than first, but distinctly clavate at apex, third about as long as pronotum, incrassate, attenuate towards base, fourth incrassate, shorter than third, and narrowed at base and apex ; pronotum rugosely punctate, with a narrow anterior collar and two transverse callosities before middle, a little tumid and convex posteriorly, and deflected anteriorly, basal margin about three times broader than anterior margin, lateral margins almost obliquely straight, lateral angles rounded but not prominent, posterior margin slightly concavely sinuate before scutellum, which is tumid, subtriangular, and profoundly, centrally, longitudinally sulcate ; lateral margins of the corium carinately reflexed ; cuneus longer than broad ; membrane with a single oblique basal cell ; legs pilose, femora a little thickened, posterior tarsi with the first and second joints almost subequal in length, third a little longest ; connexivum exposed, with the posterior segmental angles prominent.

Allied to the West African genus *Sahlbergella*, Haglund.

Volkelius sulcatus, sp. n.

Reddish ochraceous ; antennæ (excluding extreme base), eyes, scutellum, lateral margins (widened posteriorly) and inner apical margins of corium, membrane, spots to connexivum, and legs black ; anterior and intermediate tibiæ (excluding base) and the tarsi (excluding apex) pale ochraceous ; a minute pale spot to membrane near apex of cuneus ; pronotum rugulosely punctate ; scutellum granulate, profoundly centrally sulcate.

Long. $7\frac{1}{2}$ – $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Eucerochoris suspectus, sp. n.

♂. Pale reddish ochraceous ; antennæ, eyes, a central

annulation to posterior femora, bases of tibiæ, and the tarsi black or piceous; corium fuscous, its base, about basal half of lateral margin, and a spot near apical inner angle pale reddish ochraceous; membrane pale fuscous; legs (excluding black markings) ochraceous.

♀. Reddish or pale sanguineous; head and antennæ black; legs and abdomen beneath pale ochraceous; apical half of abdomen (excluding segmental margins), apical halves of femora, basal annulation to posterior femora, basal areas of tibiæ, and the tarsi black; corium dull purplish black, its base reddish ochraceous; membrane pale fuscous.

Head broad, deflected in front of eyes, with a distinct angulated tubercle near the inner margin of each antenna, a distinct, narrow, central, linear sulcation, eyes projecting considerably beyond anterior margin of pronotum; antennæ not hirsute, with the first joint thickened and clavate at apex, about as long as posterior tibiæ; remaining joints slender, second a little longer than first; rostrum about reaching the latitude of the intermediate coxæ; pronotum with two anterior transverse impressions, the first defining a rather broad collar, the second enclosing two transverse callosities, an impression near each posterior angle which gives it the appearance of being subprominent.

Long., ♂ $8\frac{1}{2}$, ♀ $9\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

As the species of the allied genus *Ilelopeltis* are well-known destructive pests to tea- and other plantations, it is probable that the species of *Eucerochoris* have similar habits.

Subfam. CAPSINÆ.

Division —?

ESTUIDUS, gen nov.

Subelongate; head broad, deflected from shortly in front of eyes, which project beyond the anterior margin of pronotum; antennæ with the first joint a little shorter than the head but considerably passing its apex, second joint subequal in length to posterior tibiæ and a little thickened at apex, third and fourth joints very slender; rostrum reaching the intermediate coxæ; pronotum with the posterior about twice as broad as the anterior margin, its lateral margins sinuate, provided with a very narrow anterior collar, compressed before middle where it is strongly callose, immediately behind the constriction is a distinct discal foveation variable in size; scutellum moderately tumid, foveately sulcate at base; corium and clavus distinctly punctate, a distinct foveation at suture

of corium behind claval apex; cuneus considerably longer than broad, its apex acute; membrane with a single elongate basal cell; legs of moderate length, femora very slightly thickened.

I place this genus near *Malalasta*, Dist., *Malacopeplus*, Kirk., and *Guianerius*, Dist., which will probably assist to constitute a distinct division of the subfam. Capsinæ.

Estuidus foveatus, sp. n.

Ochraceous; scutellum stramineous; antennæ, eyes, clavus (excluding base), a large subrotundate spot on posterior disk of corium, membrane, upper surfaces of femora and anterior tibiæ, the intermediate and posterior tibiæ, and the tarsi black; extreme base of first joint of antennæ ochraceous, third and fourth joints fuscous; legs finely setose; body above finely pilose, clavus and corium distinctly and somewhat coarsely punctate, cuneus pale with the margins and apex slightly fuscous; pronotal discal foveation broad and profound; scutellum glabrous, its basal sulcation linear but situate in a distinct foveation.

Var. Clavus wholly black.

Long. 7 mm.

Estuidus marginatus, sp. n.

Very pale ochraceous or stramineous; eyes, scutellum, clavus, inner area of corium, membrane, and first and second joints of antennæ black or piceous; third and fourth joints and extreme base of first joint of antennæ ochraceous; body above shining, membrane opaque with its margins hyaline; pronotal discal foveation less pronounced than in the preceding species; clavus and inner area of corium very finely and somewhat obscurely punctate; legs finely and obscurely setose.

Long. $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Division CAPSARIA.

Lygus flavoscutellatus, sp. n.

Dark shining ochraceous, body beneath much paler; scutellum and cuneus stramineous, the last with a small dark apical spot; eyes and apices of the tarsi piceous; antennæ with the third and fourth joints and the apex of the second joint fuscous, first joint a little shorter than head, second subequal in length to posterior tibiæ; pronotum very finely and obscurely granulate; scutellum glabrous; corium finely obscurely pilose and obsoletely finely granulate; apical areas

of posterior femora speckled with bright pale castaneous; tibiæ darkly setose; rostrum about reaching the posterior coxæ, its apex black.

Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ –4 mm.

Pæciloscytus antennatus, sp. n.

Piceous, thickly greyishly pilose, disk of pronotum and scutellum somewhat castaneous; cuneus bright pale castaneous, its basal and apical margins very narrowly ochraceous; membrane fuscous; antennæ pale ochraceous, the first joint and apex of second piceous, fourth joint fuscous; legs piceous, anterior and intermediate tibiæ (excluding base), about apical third of posterior tibiæ, and tarsi (excluding apex) pale ochraceous; pronotum with two small, obscure, anterior discal black spots, and its posterior margin very narrowly ochraceous; first joint of antennæ shorter than head, second about as long as posterior tibiæ, third and fourth almost subequal in length; coxæ dull red.

Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ –4½ mm.

In this species the eyes are very large and constitute a rather aberrant feature of the genus.

Pæciloscytus flavipes, sp. n.

Black, shining, finely sparingly greyishly pilose; basal margin of head, antennæ, rostrum, coxæ, and legs very pale ochraceous; apical areas of posterior femora reddish ochraceous; third and fourth joints and apex of second joint of antennæ, apex of rostrum, and apices of tarsi piceous; cuneus castaneous, its anterior and posterior margins narrowly luteous; membrane fuliginous with paler suffusions; first joint of antennæ shorter than head, second about as long as posterior tibiæ; eyes large and prominent, but smaller than in the preceding species; pronotum granulate; posterior femora moderately thickened.

Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ –3 mm.

Camptobrochis signatus, sp. n.

Ochraceous; apex of second joint of antennæ, eyes, a broad central longitudinal fascia to scutellum, and a broad fascia at incisural margins of clavus black; first, third, and fourth joints of antennæ, inner apical area of corium, central and subapical annulations to posterior femora, apices of tarsi, lateral areas of sternum, lateral and central areas of abdomen (imperfectly seen on carded specimen) fuscous; membrane pale brownish ochraceous, the venation fuscous; first joint

of antennæ very slightly thickened and almost as long as head, second joint subequal in length to posterior tibiæ; pronotum somewhat coarsely punctate, corium more finely punctate (except on lateral marginal areas, which are impunctate).

Long. $4\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Division BRYOCORARIA.

FINGULUS, gen. nov.

Body short, broad, convex, shining; head somewhat long, its base distinctly constricted and transverse; clypeus very prominent, compressed, subconical above, and convexly depressed; eyes of moderate size, situate much nearer to base of antennæ than to posterior margin of head, a very distinct lateral callosity at their hinder margins; antennæ with the basal joint subglobose, incrassate, a little shorter than head, second joint of ordinary thickness, more slender at base, and very slightly thickened towards apex, subequal in length to posterior tibiæ, third and fourth joints slender, third longer than fourth; rostrum imperfectly seen, owing to typical specimen being in a carded condition; pronotum convex, coarsely punctate, strongly deflected anteriorly, with a prominent ridged anterior collar, width between pronotal angles (which are subprominent) about four times that of anterior margin, lateral margins almost obliquely straight; scutellum subtriangular, sparingly coarsely punctate; lateral margins of the hemelytra a little convexly amplately depressed, clavus and corium somewhat thickly punctate, cuneus opaque, impunctate, about as broad at base as long; membrane with two short basal cells; legs of moderate length, anterior and intermediate femora moderately thickened, posterior femora more strongly incrassate, apical joint of tarsi moderately thickened.

This genus may be provisionally placed near *Physetonotus* of the Neotropical region.

Fingulus atrocæruleus, sp. n.

Shining indigo-black; second joint of antennæ (excluding apex), apical halves of tibiæ, and the tarsi pale ochraceous; third and fourth joints of the antennæ fuscous, the extreme base of third pale ochraceous; cuneus slate-black, opaque; membrane pale hyaline, the basal area fuliginous; body beneath black, imperfectly seen owing to the typical specimen being "carded."

Long. 3 mm.

Synonymical Notes on Australian Species.

Fam. Pentatomidæ.

Philia regia.

Philia regia, Bergr. Proc. Roy. Soc. Victoria, vii. p. 287 (1895).

Philia leucochalcea, Bredd. Societas Entomol. xviii. p. 58 (1903).

Philia ærea.

Philia ærea, Dist. 'Entomologist,' Suppl. xxv. p. 96 (1892).

Philia compacta, Bredd. Societas Entomol. xviii. p. 57 (1903).

Dr. Bergroth drew my attention to the synonymical aspect of these two species.

Fam. Reduviidæ.

Genus CROSCIUS.

Croscius melanopterus, Stål, En. Hem. iv. p. 80 (1874).

Castrucciis insignis, Dist. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) xi. p. 356 (1903).

As Stål only gave indications of this genus in his "Conспектus generum" and placed it in a position of the subfamily *Acanthaspinae* which I think it should not occupy, I have hitherto failed to recognize it, and, what is worse, have redescribed it. Its place seems clearly near *Staliastes*.

XXXIV.—*Description of a new Fish of the Genus Chætodon from the New Hebrides.* By C. TATE REGAN, B.A.

Chætodon Dixoni.

Depth of body $1\frac{1}{2}$ – $1\frac{3}{5}$ times in the total length (without caudal), length of head $3\frac{1}{5}$ times. Snout as long as the eye, the diameter of which is 3 times in the length of head and greater than the interorbital width. Scales very large on the sides, becoming quite small posteriorly, about 30 in a longitudinal series. D. XIII 21–22, the anterior spines stout, increasing in length to the fourth or fifth, the soft fin rounded. A. III 16–17, the third spine slightly longer than the second, longer than the longest dorsal spine and nearly as long as the head, the soft fin pointed. Pectoral nearly as long as the head. Ventral extending to origin of anal. Caudal scarcely emarginate. Anterior $\frac{3}{4}$ of body, with spinous dorsal and anterior $\frac{1}{2}$ of anal, greyish; posterior part of body, with soft dorsal, caudal, and posterior $\frac{1}{2}$ of anal, yellow. A vertical dark brown ocular band, narrower than